

A SERIOUS DISAPPOINTMENT.

The members of the political cabinet appeared in force at a public meeting in Perth, Ont., on the 10th inst. Eight colleagues of Mr. Haggart, the P.M.G., were present on the occasion to testify to the esteem in which they still hold that gentleman, notwithstanding the unsavory circumstances developed before the committee on public accounts in connection with that minister. It will be remembered that the fact was brought to light that young women were in the regular pay as clerks in the department whose attendance and services in the office had not been insisted upon and a very strong suspicion, at least was aroused that grossly immoral practices were prevailing in the department. Scandals of this description had been for a long time at Ottawa and were intensifying in connection with the P.M.G., Mr. Haggart. To the surprise of everybody who hoped to see their injurious suspicions completely demolished, the postmaster general did not make any statement before the committee, either under oath or otherwise, and although he knew how intensely anxious respectable people were that the decency of the department should be vindicated, he said nothing. In his Perth speech, when asked by some person why he had not defended himself before the committee, he assigned as a reason that it would have been dishonorable on his part to have put parties in the witness box to deny mere insinuations. Such is the explanation, in our opinion it is wholly insufficient. It is not as if the charge had been simply boodling, possibly in such a case very suspicious circumstances falling short of actual proof might not—though we think otherwise—make it the duty of a minister of the crown to remove the shadow of suspicion, but this was no mere suspicion of boodling alone. It touched and touches the moral conscience to an extent which boodling, vile as it is, does not do. Mr. Haggart wounds the honor of the people of Canada when he demands that actual proof of guilt such as would be required to convict a criminal should be forthcoming before he is to be called upon to answer. It ought to be possible for Mr. Abbott when he takes the oath of reconstruction seriously in hand to substitute some person for the present postmaster general, who has at all events, a good moral character.

The meeting at Perth was disappointing in other respects. As the first appearance of leading ministers on the platform since Sir John's death, it was to be expected that the government policy on the trade and tariff questions would have been announced by the new premier. He, however, was not present, and the announcement, such as it was, came from Sir John Thompson. He had, however, nothing new to tell us, no proposal by which to mitigate the grave conditions under which the people of this province are now suffering. From a party which has professed its ability to make the country prosperous by act of parliament, it is not significant that we are offered no word of comfort, no hope, nothing to look forward to but as he told us the old policy. "We stand true," says Sir John Thompson, "to the principles announced before the last general election. No doubt; but decreed they are free to do nothing better. "We are in favor," he continued, "of a fair measure of reciprocity." What this fair measure may be, we know depends upon the magnitude of the red parlor, and such a treaty as will be acceptable to them will not suit the government or people of the United States. We know whereof we speak in this province, and we need a change. With our population stationary, our trade depressed, our markets closed, it will not longer suffice to wait the old flag and tell us "that we stand true to the old policy."

Mr. Foster devoted his attention at Perth chiefly to abusing Mr. Laurier charging him with conspiring with Mr. Mercier and selling himself, his party and the country by an agreement that if Mercier would permit us to remain he would impose another two millions by increasing the provincial subsidies upon the shoulders of the already overburdened taxpayer. Let us first deal with the attack upon Mr. Mercier and then we will have a word to say about the overburdened taxpayer. Mr. Laurier's crime, which has drawn upon him the condemnation of this virtuous man, consists in having given his approval generally to the proposals of the Quebec conference of provincial premiers and delegates in 1887; among them was one claiming an increase in provincial subsidies. To this, as others, the governments and legislatures of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba have given their almost unanimous assent. Mr. Mowatt is not commonly regarded as a conspirator against his country and would not compare unfavorably with Mr. Foster even in the opinion of Foster's friends, and Mr. Mowatt denies it only just to the provinces that the subsidies should be re-adjusted and increased. No one can doubt that New Brunswick should have an increase when the ever increasing demands upon her treasury for schools, public works, asylum maintenance and other charges are considered, Foster should be the last man to denounce a friend of provincial rights as a conspirator and traitor because he is a friend. The truth is, the liberal party sympathizes with the needs of the provinces, and are staunch advocates of provincial autonomy and a change of government at this time would, among countless other advantages, bring to the control of the central administration a juster spirit of fair play towards the provincial governments and legislatures and a broader recognition of their status.

This criminal acquiescence of Mr. Laurier in the tributary demands of Messrs. Mowatt, Mercier, Fielding, Blair and Norway and their respective cabinets, conservative and liberal, will add, we are told, by the minister of finance to the burdens of the already overburdened taxpayer. When, foresight, did Mr. Foster make this discovery, and how long has it been since he awoke to the knowledge of our overburdened condition. The liberal leaders have been of that opinion, and have been so declaring all the recent years while these millions were being added to the people's burdens by the minister with a light heart. Then the present and the future were painted in rosyate colors. Why, the taxes in Canada was a mere flea bite. So late as February, in the city hall we were confidently assured by the minister that all was well, and from every platform comparison was made between the profitable per capita rate of taxation in other

countries and the trivial rate we were called upon to bear. And now an admission of the truth comes at last; the old naked fact is acknowledged that the taxation of the dominion has been improperly and needlessly increased and that ours are overburdened taxpayers. The question arises why are we overburdened with taxes, and who did it? Mr. Foster speaks his own and his party's condemnation when he acknowledges this truth, nor does it help him to say that the provinces are demanding increased subsidies and the liberal party will give them. The provincial government has been seen to taxation grow from \$11,000,000, which was the amount when their proportion was adjusted for provincial purposes, to \$35,000,000, and in the interest of local works and services they not unreasonably demand a larger share of the general revenue for the people. If distributed in this way we would get our fair proportion; as it is we see but little in comparison with other parts of Canada.

CHEESE MAKING.

We observe with great satisfaction that our people in several sections of the country are taking up the idea of establishing cheese factories with much spirit. Stanley, Millville and Harvey are among those moving in the matter. Both the dominion and provincial governments are stimulating the industry; the former has engaged Mr. Robertson, a very prominent and successful dairyman from Ontario, and an expert in the business, to visit the various cheese factories and to report to the people so as to arouse an interest in the dairy industry. The provincial government, on the other hand, is supplementing this good work by offering a bonus to any association which may be organized for the manufacture of either butter or cheese. In addition to the bonus the government recently had an act passed to facilitate the incorporation of these associations without expense. Mr. Robertson has addressed meetings in many sections of the province, and at these meetings a large amount of valuable information has been imparted. As a practical man he has been able to judge as to the localities best adapted for setting up these factories, and we would have no hesitation in accepting his opinion upon the subject as of the highest value. We believe he recommends our vners to take up cheese rather than butter making at present, and has no doubt but that in Stanley, Harvey, Millville and Kingsdale they could be made a success. We cannot too strongly urge upon the readers of THE HERALD in the country districts the inadvisable advantage of lending their countenance and aid to these enterprises when promoted in their localities. The impetus now being given the movement should be taken advantage of without fail. Ontario, which is not more favorably situated than our own province for cheese manufacture, has made immense strides in the business. The cheese export is in the neighborhood of eleven millions of dollars in value per year; and if Ontario may realize this from her cheese product, there is no good reason why this province should not, in course of time, do relatively as well. We think the associations now being formed in the county for cheese manufacture, will be assisted in every way by the government, and we understand Mr. Inches, of the department of agriculture, is ready to supply, under instructions from the executive, designs for building plans, etc., description of the plant required and necessary information as to what is needed by the promoters to start a factory.

A FORTUNATE CIRCUMSTANCE.

It is a very fortunate circumstance that the cornice in the supreme court room fell just when it did. The incident directed the attention of the chief commissioner of public works to the condition of the ceilings generally throughout the legislative building, and having had a careful inspection made, he has ascertained that almost every room in the building is in a dangerous state. It was found that much of the ceiling comprising the law library and assembly chamber was ready to fall at the slightest touch. Not a single one of the precautions invariably taken to make stucco work secure, had been adopted in this building, and the wonder is that a fatal accident had not occurred before this. The persons charged with the supervision of this building during construction, were certainly culpably negligent. The contractors, it is believed, would also have been liable to indictment criminally, if any lives had been lost through their bad workmanship. Happily every thing will now be done necessary for the public protection and security, but not without a very heavy expense. It is really a public scandal that a comparatively new and expensive structure like the legislative building should require so much re-painting. The roof has been leaking badly and has had to be renewed; the freestone which the wall was faced is of such a thin veneer that it threatens to fall out in many places; the walls have been sinking and cracking throughout the halls and chambers; the woodwork has shrunk in all directions, and not long since the granite steps which had to be removed, were found to have been put in place absolutely without any support. It is no wonder that the cost of maintaining the public buildings has been considerable and unfortunately is not likely to grow any less. Those who may wish to see by comparison how a public building ought to be constructed, would do well to take a careful look at the new departmental office built by the present government.

A GROSS LIBEL.

The statement admitted in the London Times of the 30th ult., from its Ottawa correspondent in the course of a reference to the present political crisis in Canada: "that the only element of disturbance in the Irish American league principally supported by American money to force upon the country the cry of 'universal reciprocity with discrimination against Great Britain' and 'that this phrase is used by the delay party to conceal their real meaning which is annexation, is one of the grossest libels ever published by the tory English press against the liberal party of Canada. The Times has the reputation of being profoundly ignorant respecting Canadian and American questions, but innocuous does not excuse its publication of such a slanderous charge. The people of the dominion ought to be as free as the English people themselves, to regulate their trade policy according to what they consider their own interest. Great Britain does not deviate a hair's breadth from the course she believes to be dictated by her own interest in order to favor her colonies and her self governing colonies ought to be as much at liberty as herself to study their own interest. Discrimination against the mother country is not involved in the liberal policy, it is at most only an incident of reciprocal trade with our neighbors and is as much an incident of limited as of unrestricted reciprocity. The people of Canada are becoming weary of the charge that they are 'traitors to the crown' when their only crime is an endeavor to obtain access for their products to the nearest and most profitable market."

WORSE THAN HUMBURG.

Would it not be well for the Sun to clear its own skirts before presuming to sit in judgment upon the integrity of other people. The late lamented Annanias would not have been more out of place in preaching against lying than the Sun in reflecting upon the honesty of our public men, nor would a lecture from Henry the 8th on the sanctity of the marriage relation have been much more incongruous. There is an old adage which says that one person may steal a horse while another may not look over a hedge. The Sun has been stealing at horses and would dub every man a born thief who even glances in the direction of a paddock. We think honest dealing should mark the conduct of a censor of public or private morals, and that the Sun is able to hold up reputable men to public scorn is due to injurious practices. The facts are these: The Sun newspaper grossly slandered Judge Steadman, an honest judge and a worthy citizen. Failing to obtain a retraction of the slander the judge put his case before a jury and they found the Sun guilty of publishing a malicious libel amounting to the sum of \$2,500 damages. To escape the consequences of its wrong-doing and evade paying the penalty the Sun resorts to the dodge of getting itself sold out at sheriff's sale, and for the purpose, confessed a judgment to one of its stockholders. The stock and plant is held by the friendly creditor; the publication of the paper goes on as before, and forthwith the Sun applies for a new charter of incorporation, so that the same old plant may print the same old paper in the same old interest, under the control of the same old parties but in its new form, may be absolutely freed from the penalties which law and justice declare it had incurred. Let the Sun newspaper hold its peace and let it hang its head in shame. If its standards of right and wrong were those by which our public men regulated their duty to the state and discharged their public trust, we might well despair of our country. Happily the men whom it serves the purpose of the Sun directors to malign, have a different conception of the obligations of honor and duty.

LAKE GEORGE.

Departures—Personal—Repairing the Church—The School. Quite a number of the residents of this place have left for different parts of the western hemisphere. Among some of the removals Patrick Carr, who went to Nova Scotia, and his family to St. John's. Mr. Carr's successor in the stage line between here and Prince William station, is Alexander Nicholson. Mr. and Mrs. James Graham have gone to the river to sojourn for the winter. Our popular dressmaker, Miss Unis Nicholson, has gone to make Boston her future home. May success attend her. Miss Anna Farren, of Harvey station, is now visiting friends in the lumber woods of Maine. The latest phrase is "our church has undergone a complete transmigration." The head mechanics were William Love and Patterson & Co., of Woodstock. The grounds of the school house were greatly improved since the erection of a very fine fence. The new trustees placed was Samuel Irvine. The board intend running the school through the winter months with one teacher.

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Joaquin Miller's new story, "The Red Shield," is published entire and exclusively in the Christmas (December) number of The Leader. It is a dramatic and highly colored romance drawn from the exciting history of the foundation of the great banking house of the Rothschilds, in the early part of the present century. Another feature is the graphic narrative of a visit to "The Seminole at Home," in the Florida Everglades, by Caroline Washburn Rockwood, author of "In Baccan Bay," and profusely illustrated from photographs (the first ever taken of these Seminole braves) by Thomas A. Hine. Other important illustrated articles are Clara C. Gibson's personal reminiscences of "Agassiz at Cambridge," "Spungen," by Dr. Ferdinand C. Iglehart; "Why the Holy Places Remain in the Hands of the Turks;" and "Annual Training and Intelligence," by Ernest Ingersoll. There is an abundance of seasonal Christmas matter, together with the usual variety of tales, poems and miscellany.

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THE HEAD SURGEON.

Of the Labon Medical Company is now at Toronto, Canada, and may be consulted either in person or by letter on all chronic diseases peculiar to man. Men, young, old, or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, backache, dizziness, light palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, head ache, pimples on the face or body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eye lids, and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, swollen eyes surrounded with leaden iris, oily looking skin, etc. are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity and death unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance may be permanently cured. Send your address for books on all diseases peculiar to man. Books sent free sealed. Heart disease, the symptoms of which are faint spells, purple lips, numbness, palpitation, skip beats, hot flushes, rash of blood to the head, dull pain in the heart which beats strong, rapid and irregular, the second heart quicker than the first, pains about the breast bone, etc., can positively be cured. No cure, no pay. Send for book. Address M. Y. LUDLOW, 24 Macdonell Ave, Toronto, Canada.

STANLEY.

School Inspection—Congratulations—Accident—Rustlers. Inspector Bridges was in Stanley last week. He reports the teachers all doing good work, and the schools all in a very satisfactory condition. District No. 6, Williamsburg, is to be divided and will soon have two schools. Mr. Bridges is very popular among the teachers and all with whom he comes in contact. Rev. W. R. Carpenter is receiving congratulations on a recent domestic event—a boy. G. R. Jonah has introduced one of the horse power hay presses. He claims that he can press hay much more cheaply for the farmers than they can do by the old style of lever press. We learn that a company has been formed to start a cheese factory. We hope that it may prove a success. Mrs. Robert Kelly fell last Sunday morning and broke her leg just above the ankle. Dr. Moore set the break and at last accounts Mrs. Kelly was as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances. Messrs. Eddy and Robert Sanson are pushing their steam mill at Cross Creek rapidly towards completion. They expect to have it running by Christmas.

PRINCE WILLIAM.

Shooting a Dog—The River Road, Railroad, &c.

A suit that is being much talked about in Prince William is the outcome of the doctor's dog. The story is that a grocery man, a well known carpenter, was coming from the city and the dog ran out barking at the horse. The young man shot the dog, which was not killed instantly. It was nursed for two days when it died. The doctor, it is said, has out a warrant for the shooter for reckless driving, carrying concealed weapons and for dog shooting. This, like all other questions, has two sides to it, and causes considerable discussion. There is no man of ice in the river at this place, and the farmers are busy plowing, although it is almost the first of December. It has been a great fall for farm work.

The long promised and as long delayed Prince William railway is anxiously awaited for. Very few have the least thought that it will be built while some have a little faith still left. The roads just at present are very good, the best that has been seen at this time of year. There is some mud, but not what would be expected.

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AROUND THE WORLD.

The Week's Events in Brief—The Cream of our Exchanges.

There were nineteen cases of smallpox in the province of Quebec on Saturday last. Between twenty and twenty-five hundred pounds of eels were recently shipped from P.E.I. for the American markets.

The yearling filly Foss on Saturday last at Stockton, Cal., was driven a mile in 2:23, breaking the world's record of 2:28.

Moody and Sankey are now in England doing evangelistic work. They go from there to Scotland, thence on a tour around the world.

A petition has been received by the government at Ottawa asking the revocation of the second part of the Scott act in St. John county.

An imperial ukase was issued on Saturday last prohibiting the export of wheat and wheat products from Russia, which took effect on Monday.

Two men in Lincoln, Me., with a machine run by a span of 1,200 horses, threshed 408 bushels of oats in seven hours and thirty minutes.

W. J. Brotherton, the man who attempted to trundle a wheeler from St. Francis to Chicago on a wager, died of mountain fever at La Junta, Col.

A Maine farmer picks the apple seeds from his cider presses and sells them for use in the manufacture of prussic. He gets about one bushel of seeds from 140 bushels of apples.

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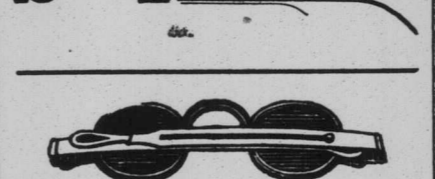
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SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES.



25, 50 and 75 cts. PER PAIR.

No More Fancy Prices

I have just received 500 pairs of Spectacles and Eyeglasses, which I will sell from 25 to 75 cts. per pair and guarantee a perfect fit in every case. These are not cheap, shoddy goods, such as are sold by peddlers, but a good reliable article.

CALL AND EXAMINE AT

GEO. H. DAVIS,

Druggist and Seedsman

CORNER QUEEN AND REGENT STS.

FREDERICTON. TO ARRIVE.

500 BBLs.

SUGAR.

1000 SACKS.

COARSE SALT.

JUST STORED.

2 CARS.

BEANS.

Prime and hand picked.

JUST OPENED, 4 CASES

A. F. RANDOLPH & SONS.

W. E. SEERY,

Merchant Tailor,

Has Just Received a splendid new stock of

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

—COMPRISING—

Spring Overcoating,

Suitings,

and Trouserings,

Which he is prepared to MAKE UP in the

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES

AT MODERATE PRICES.

W. E. SEERY,

WILMOT'S AVE.

S. L. MORRISON,

Dealer in

FLOUR, MEAL,

TEA,

COFFEE,

SUGAR,

MOLASSES,

TOBACCOS,

CANNED GOODS

—AND—

General Groceries.

FANCY WORK.

Stamped Material, In a Great Variety.

Figured Silks, In Beautiful Designs.

Siam Silks, The Newest Material for

Drapery, ask to see it.

Knitting Silk, Crewel Silks, Arasenes Silks,

Rope Silks, Medieval Silks,

In all the NEW ART Shades

JUST OPENED

—AT—

JOHN J. WEDDALL'S

New Brunswick Foundry and Machine Shop.



McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Buckeye Automatic Cut Off Engines,

CELEBRATED

DUNBAR IMPROVED SHINGLE MILLS.

Improved Rotary Saw Mills, Mill Machinery, Enclosed Gear

Mowers, Ithaca Horse-rakes, Stoves and Furnaces,

Railway Castings.

One 50 Horse-power Buckeye Engine on Hand.

One Rotary Saw Mill in hand.

JUST OPENED, 4 CASES

—CONTAINING—

Ladies',

Gent's,

Boy's

